THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 16TH APRIL.

THE MAHOMEDANS of Guntoor have petitioned the Governor of Madras against the introduction of local self-government into their district. They say:—"Our ancestors held this country with their sword, and we have lived in peace under British rule, and we hope that our position is not now to be altered. We number only 80,000 souls in the Kistna district which has a total population of 1,500,000, so that we are only about one in twenty. If local self-government is introduced there is no chance that a single Mahomedan will receive votes sufficient to place him on any board." What logic! The Mahomedans of Guntoor are a minority—therefore the Hindus, who are the majority, though advanced enough to enjoy local self-government, must remain behind!

THE RUNGA CHARLU memorial in Mysore takes the form of a Students' Home.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has refused to establish a Chief Court at Rangoon.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned native emigration from India to South Australia, and the legislature of that Colony have recently passed a Bill to the same effect.

MR. JEHANGIRJI KAIKHOSRE, the eldest son of Mr. K. N. Cabraji, the Editor of the *Rast Goftar* of Bombay, has left for England to compete for the India Civil Service.

A LIBEL case has been instituted by the Hon. P. Rama Nathans, Tamil member of the Ceylon Legislative Council, against the editors and proprietors of the *Ceylon Observer*, damages laid at Rs. 200,000.

AFTER consultation with the Inspector-General, Sir Charles Aitchison has now come to the conclusion that the competitive system might well be applied to the appointment of assistant district superintendents of police and rules will accordingly be framed. Can't this system be extended to Bengal?

A BENGALI gentleman, Mr P. C. Sen, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed Buddhist Law Lecturer at Rangoon. The *Rangoon Gazette* thus speaks of him:—

He is understood to possess a good knowledge of the subjects as most of the Advocates of the local Bar, and we have no doubt that if the rising generation of Burmese can be induced to attend his lectures, they will come away with a better knowledge of the subjects than that possessed by the bulk of Burmese Judges and Burmese Advocates of the present day.

TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.

WE ARE GLAD to read the following:

It is indeed, refreshing to find that while some malicious persons are trying to widen the gulf between the Natives and Europeans, the highest Government officers of the District are trying their best to bridge it over by mixing freely and unreservedly with the Natives. We cannot sufficiently thank Messrs. Alexander and Paul for the very liberal spirit which actuated them in honoring the Native community with their presence at a party called to show respects to one of their Native brethren. The European community was represented by Messrs Alexander Paul, Pratt, Sills, Pope, Nightingale, Bestic, and Horsford and Dr. Shaw. Nawab Asanullah Khan Bahadur, with the younger Nawabs and some of the principal members of his family, graced the party with his presence. The sight was simply edifying—the Commissioner, Judge, Magistrate moving to and fro, and talking freely with the leading members of the Native community. Dacca is exceptionally fortunate at the present moment in possessing a batch of very liberal-minded officers who are particularly fond of mixing with the Natives.

THE SHOE QUESTION has turned up in an unexpected quarter. The *Bombay Gazette* gives the following:

The great shoe question has cropped up in the Punjab after a novel fashion. At Guzranwalla there is a Mahomedan Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sirdar Hyder Jang, who lately ordered a native pleader appearing in his court with shoes on, of European make, either to take off his shoes or leave the court. The pleader abandoned his case and left the court, to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner, who informed his subordinate that natives of any position wearing boots and shoes of European fashion ought not to be asked or forced to put them off before entering his court, or in fact any court. The matter did not end here, however, as the next time the offending pleader attended the same court he was forcibly ejected by order of the magistrate; and the case is now being investigated by the superior authorities. A correspondent who sends a long account of the affair to the Lahore *Tribune* explains that the Magistrate is "a scion of the old family of Kabul State prisoners residing at Ludiana." One point in the letter is rather neatly put. The correspondent mentions that the Extra Assistant Commissioner himself is in the habit of wearing English boots in the court; and asks, rather pertinently, why he shou'd object to other people appearing before him with boots, 'it being as incumbent on the Judge himself to respect the dignity of the court as upon any other."

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Mr. P. Dickens. He was the son of Mr. Theodore Dickens, the well-known Barrister. He was for some years Senior Magistrate of Calcutta. His premature death is regretted by a large circle of friends.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of a provincial paper states that Mr. Biggar, on being asked in the lobby of the House of Commons why he kissed Miss Hyland's foot, replied: "Because it was handsomer than her face."

LIEUTENANT E. B. W. J. FRASER, of the South Yorkshire Regiment, has been found guilty by a general court-martial at Bareilly, and sentenced to be cashiered and to imprisonment for one year on the following charges:—First, fraudulently misapplying public and regimental money; secondly, behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; thirdly, deserting Her Majesty's service. If such an offence had been committed by a native officer, we fear he would have been abused to the fourteenth generation by the anti-native press.

IT IS STATED on good authority that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will be posted on duty to India during the current year. The Meerut Division will probably be entrusted to his charge for a time.

A NEW CLUB, to be called the Madras Mercantile Union, composed of Hindu and Muhammadan merchants and traders, is about to be started in Madras. It is supported by many of the wealthy natives of the city.

THE PIONEER makes the following remarks on the Ladies' Committee against the Jurisdiction Bill:

"An association of ladies headed, apparently, by the wives of some of the principal Calcutta officials, has, we think, somewhat unnecessarily joined in the fray, and contributed whatever the bitterness of feminine dislike could add to a state of public feeling already sufficiently acrimonious. No particular value is likely to attach to the circumstance that a number of ladies are sufficiently infected with the fashionable contagion to meet at each other's houses, write letters to the papers, and invite their compatriots to join in a public protest against a measure of which their husbands disapprove. On the other hand, such movements savour slightly of the ridiculous, and there are special reasons in India which emphasise the soundness of the Athenian proverb that she is the best woman who is least observed. If High Court Judges feel bound to protest publicly against a measure, they should do so otherwise than through their fairer and—it may without discourtesy be presumed more excitable half."

The *Englishman* as a matter of course condemns the *Pioneer*. Division of this kind will gradually sweep away the mists that have enveloped this question.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL.

THE PARSEE MASTER-BUILDERS at the Government Dockyard, Bombay, who recently received intimation of dismissal at three months' notice, may, says the *Bombay Gazette*, look back with pride to honourable service performed to the State for several generations. "In the Asiatic Journal of November, 1831, we find an account of the launch of an eighty-four gunship constructed by Messrs. Nowrojee and Cursetjee. Sir Charles Malcolm, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, presided on the occasion. He paid some high compliments to the master-builders, and read a letter from Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who, speaking of the *Asia*, another eighty-four pounder then recently built in Bombay, writes—'Tell my old friend, Nowrojee, what a glorious part the *Asia* sustained in the battle of Navarino, and how proud I am of his success as a builders' Government, no doubt, has reasons for its treatment of a family which has rendered it not only faithful, but conspicuous and valuable, service, but surely Government should disclose these reasons. At any rate Bombay has reason to be grateful to men who made her a partner in the naval triumphs of the British Empire.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* gives the following account of the Indian Parliamentary Committee:

There was an excellent attendance of English and Scotch members, including Mr. Baxter, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Pease, Mr. Reid, Mr. Potter, Dr. Cameron, Dr, G. B Clark and other well known men. A general feeling was expressed, not only by those present, but by Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Burt, Mr. P. Edwards, Mr. Illingworth and others who wrote, that it would be better at present not to organise the Committee in any formal or permanent manner, but to simply use it in the first instance as a medium for consultation among members as to joint action in Parliament, by way of promoting such measures as seem most calculated to advance the interests of the natives and of good government in India. Three weeks hence a further meeting of the Committee will be held, and, meantime, Mr. Baxter, by request, has undertaken to move, upon the adverse motion of which Mr. Stanhope has given notice, an amendment expressing confidence in the Indian Administration of Lord Ripon, and approval of the Ilbert Criminal Code (Amendment) Bill.

This is a hopeful sign.

THE TIMES OF INDIA makes the following remarks upon Mr. Justice Norris:

The budding Calcutta justice, Mr. Norris, has made amends to the native juror whom he is reported to have stupidly kept in Court all day for no other reason than "to learn English." After making inquiries and satisfying himself that the poor man could not speak the English language, Mr. Norris has ordered the juror's name to be expunged from the list. We see from the *Indian Daily News* that Reuter's Agent, who was empanelled to sit on the jury at the same sessions, applied to be excused, on the ground that the nature of his work kept him up the greater portion of the nights, and that he could have respite in the afternoons only. His Lordship we are told, did not consider this a sufficient excuse, but promised to look into the case afterwards. It is hard to know what Mr. Justice Norris and some Judges nearer home do consider sufficient excuses in such matters, The fact is Judges are now and then apt to take too much upon themselves; but we doubt if any of them have ever been able to attract so much attention in such a short time as Mr. Norris has done. That attention has not been confined to India, but has extended to England, where even a question has been asked about him in the House of Commons, Mr. Norris is, however, very young as a Judge yet, and he will doubtless learn how to avoid giving unnecessary offence when he has had a little more judicial experience.

Mr. Justice Norris we believe is a thoroughly honest man, but he is too impulsive and too self-opinionated to make a good Judge. If we cannot improve his manners and curb his hobbies he should depart in peace.

MR. J. Jardine, Judicial Commissioner of Burma, has offered a prize of Rs. 1,000 to be awarded by the Educational Syndicate at Rangoon, for the best essay of sufficient merit on the "Sources and Development of Burmese Law from the era of the first introduction of the Indian Law to the time of the British occupation of Pegu."

THE MADRAS MAIL recommends that a testimonial should be given to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* for his telegrams about Mr. Ilbert's Bill. Yes, because his telegrams have damned the character of Anglo-Indians.

THE BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* writes:

"Did I tell you of an incident of the Governor's recent Sunday durbar, which perhaps deserves a passing note. Everybody knows that there is a standing rule against firing military salutes on Sundays. The rule never contemplated a British state durbar being held on a Sunday, and I am told that there was a very strong difference of opinion at Chinchli as to what was to be done under the circumstances. The Governor was not going to have his durbar without the usual salutes, while on the other hand the military authorities for a long time positively refused to hear of such a thing as a Sunday salute. At last the difficulty was solved by Sir James giving a written order, which was perhaps worth the paper it was written on, for the salute; and, holding this, the gunners fired under protest. It will be curious to watch and see whether any more is heard of the incident, which has doubtless ere this been reported to the military authorities."

This is the first time we hear of a Durbar held on a Sunday.

THURSDAY, 19TH APRIL.

WE HAVE before us the first number of a Bengali Weekly started from the 4th day of the Bengali new year under the designation of the *Times* or "Samay." It is a pretty broad sheet published at Calcutta and priced at one rupee and eight annas per annum. It will be conducted in a catholic spirit and does not profess to be the organ of any party. The first number is a fair specimen. We wish the paper every success.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of another Bengali weekly newspaper to be published from the month of Jaista of the Bengali year. It will be distributed *gratis* but a charge of one rupees and eight annas will be made for postage.

WE ARE REQUESTED to bring to the notice of the Health-Officer of the Calcutta Corporation that No. 89 Lower Circular Road is again being used as a pork-market, though such use of the land had been inter-

dicted by the Magistrate and the Health-Officer about two years ago. The place is not suited to be a market and the proprietor has not thought it worth his while to obtain a license from the Corporation.

A SUBORDINATE employe of the Public Works Department thinks it very hard that the lower officers of the department should be made to bear a portion of the expenses of their journies on public duty. This is specially the case when they are ordered to survey hills and jungly tracts, when the allowance of eight annas does not cover the expenses of their journey including the carriage of tents and troops. This grievance calls for redress.

A CORRESPONDENT requests us to mention that the recent promotion of Messrs. Williamson, Mereton, Brodley and Babu Bhobany Churn Mookerjee in supersession of men who are their seniors in the service, who bear a good repute, has given rise to great dissatisfaction and heart-burning among those who have been passed over. He notices this matter in the hope that Col. Trevor will condescend to enquire into the cause of the supercession of some of the 1st Grade overseers.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a memorial, which some Mahomedan gentlemen of Saadat Gunj, Lucknow, have submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces complaining of the indignity which is being offered to persons of their creed in allowing a Hindu temple to be built within the precincts of Mahomedan mosques of the locality. We know nothing about the merits of the case, but we make no doubt that the local authorities will do justice to the memorialists.

FRIDAY, 20TH APRIL.

THE INDU-PRAKASH says that there was a "conspiracy" in Bombay to oust Mr. Nowroji Furdonji and Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji from the Municipal Corporation of that city. Our contemporary remarks:

> Some easy going persons, whose want of education and good sense is made up by their toadyism, undertook to ask those concerned not to give their votes to either of these two gentlemen. We need not mention names and expose the men, who led this mad game. But we are compelled to allude to this unfair attempt, seeing that one of the two gentlemen against whom it was directed, was nearly losing his seat in the Council but got in only by chance.

We need only say that this "conspiracy" was shameful.

THE PIONEER has the following:

> In the Retrospect published in our paper of Saturday last, the reduction in the salary of the Judges of the High Court in Calcutta was erroneously attributed to Lord Ripon. We regret and are glad to correct the mistake. The measure originated with an India Office Committee appointed to consider possible reductions of expenditure, and this was one among other recommendations, many of which were either mischievous, or foolish, or impracticable. It is not generally known that the present Government of India strenuously combated the particular proposal under notice, and twice protested against its adoption, but the Secretary of State declined to be convinced.

This is quite true. But we believe Mr. Gibbs in India, and Sir Henry Maine in England, have been chiefly instrumental in reducing the salaries of the Judges of the Bengal High Court.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE says that the Marquis of Ripon is not the only man of his name who has had hard things said of him. Lord Grey's government of the Colonies provoked some wag to write of him as follows:

> "This point was long disputed at the Cape—
> What was the devil's colour and his shape?
> The Hottentots, of course, declared him white
> The Englishmen pronounced him black as night;
> But now they spilt the difference, and say,
> Beyond all question, that Old Nick is Grey."

Colonial feeling is generally queer feeling.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS publishes the following telegrams from Rangoon:

> *Rangoon, April 19th, 12h. 10m.*—Reports are current that the annexation of Upper Burmah is contemplated. Events are rendering the annexation inevitable.
>
> Extensive smuggling of the munitions of war across the frontier is reported.
>
> Every steamer, passing the frontier, is now rigorously searched by the British authorities.
>
> The reported Burmese Embassy to Paris is confirmed.
>
> The Ministers assert that the Mengoon Prince is in Cochin-China.
>
> In return for a present of Rs. 25,000, the King has made the Tinedah Atwinwoon, who once thrashed a Rangoon Municipal Commissioner in a fit of rage a Menghee.
>
> Mossy, the Shan, Tsawbwa, has not been captured; he defeated the Burmese troops, killing 500, including the Taitkas in command.

IT IS STATED in the *Moniteur Officiel* of Pondicherry that his Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India has made the following further appointments to the Privy Council of the colony—M.M. Guyot Duchamb, Mondot, Chatelier, Bandesabeb, Laporte, Varremany, and Narayanasamy Chettiar have been appointed members and four members have been appointed for Chandernagore, and four others for Karikal.

IT IS STATED that four thousand floral crowns were heaped on Gambetta's coffin, and a Paris newspaper estimate their value at half-a million of francs.

SATURDAY, 21ST APRIL.

MR. T. M. GIBBON has been appointed an additional member of the Vice-regal Legislative Council.

IT IS STATED that a Legislative Council has been established at Baroda under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Venaykrao Kirtar, Mr. Cursetjee (Chief Justice) and Mr. Gadgil being members. Mr. Bhatvedhar will act as Secretary to the Council.

THE ENGLISHMAN has the following:

> Affairs in Park Street have taken a course which has produced something like a panic in the neighbourhood and drawn special attention to the state of the particular section of the sewerage underlying that thoroughfare.
>
> Five cases of cholera, besides others of serious illness, have occurred in the street in the course of a few days; and an examination of the sewer by Mr. Jones, aided by Mr. Wintgens, has disclosed the fact that it is blocked at its junction with Circular Road main sewer, the deposit at the invert forming a wall eleven inches in height, while in other parts of the road it varies from two inches to a foot in depth for a long distance in one part. The eleven inches of filth at the invert corresponds closely with the two feet of filth lately cleared away from the Circular Road sewer, and it was no doubt the presence of this two feet of deposit in the latter that, overtopping, as it did, the invert of the Park Street sewer caused the accumulation there.

The question is really serious. We hope the prophesy of Dr. Mouat will not be fulfilled.

THE STATESMAN publishes the following telegram from Jeypore:

> *Jeypore April 20.*—The final meeting of the Committee of the Jeypore Exhibition was held this afternoon, when Dr. Hendley, the Secretary, submitted the report and accounts. The total expenditure of the State on the Exhibition was Rs. 34,000; the total amount of exhibits purchased Rs. 36,000. Major Jacob, in an eloquent speech, eulogized Dr. Hendley's untiring efforts, which mainly contributed to the origin and success of the Exhibition. Dr. Hendley, in reply, thanked the Committee for their help, and bade them good-bye, as he leaves for England. Babu Kanty Chunder, a member of the Maharajah's Council recorded, in a becoming speech, the obligations of the Committee to Mr. Tellery, Superintendent of gasworks for material help rendered. His Highness the Maharajah presented the lady jurors each with a Jeypore gold enamelled bracelet and a copy of his photograph in token of thanks.
>
> The Maharaja proceeds to Mount Aboo immediately to spend the summer, and visits Calcutta in November.

THERE WERE 295 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 14th April, of which 86 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 74 from fever, 18 from bowel complaints, 5 from accidents and suicide, 19 from pthisis and asthma, 12 from spleen diseases, 16 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 57, of which 8 were still-born children. Among Non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 15. The average of daily mortality was 42·1.

WE HAVE to thank Messrs. Robert Kettle and Co. of Glasgow for a copy of their circular letter of January 1883 with a table of fluctuations in prices of cotton yarn from January 1871 to December 1882. We wish an explanatory note had accompanied the table.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent at Ghattal:

> Cholera is raging most fearfully in every part of the Ghattal Sub-division. At Kharwa, which is the seat of brassware and bell-metal ware manufacture, the death-rate from cholera is 7 to 8 daily. There is sad want of medical practitioners here. The quacks who practised on their own account have left the place for fear of their lives. Strange to say that at this time of calamity the sub-divisional officer is indulging in nautch parties and the Municipal Commissioners have raised the assessment from 4000 to Rs. 5000. There are three higher class English schools in this Sub-Division, one at Jarah, another at Chundercona and the 3rd at Ghattal. The best part of the Municipal income is absorbed in schools to the neglect of even the most needful sanitary improvements. If the schools cannot support themselves with a slender aid from the Municipal Fund they ought to be closed—at least two of them. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division in his last visit was of the same opinion.

THE VOTARIES of Homœopathy held a meeting in honor of Hannemann, which they propose to hold annually, and have appointed a Committee to carry out this object. They have shewn a proper feeling by initiating this movement. We regret to miss the names of Babu Rajendra Dutt and Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, the pioneers of Homœopathy in India. To leave them out is to leave out the character of Hamlet from the play of Hamlet. Were they consulted and their co-operation asked by the leaders of this movement? Their position and the services they have rendered to the cause of homœopathy entitle them to this mark of consideration.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1882. 2. Report on the Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for 1882. 3. Land-holding and the Relations of Landlord and Tenant in various countries. By C. D. Field, M-A. L.L.D. 4. Report on the Administration of Pudukota for 1581-82. 5. Resolution of His Honor the Lieut-Governor of Bengal on the Report of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1882. 6. Messrs. Robert Kettle & Co. of Glasgow's Table of Fluctuations in prices of Cotton Yarn from January 1871 to December, 1882. 7. Munnu Sanhita or the Institutes of Munnu in original Sanskrit with Bengali translation and notes and commentaries. No. 3. Printed and published under the auspices of Babu Hurrimohun Sen, Rai Chowdry, Dacca. 8. Hannemann—a Homœopathic Monthly Journal in Bengali, Vol. 1, No. I, Edited by Bussuntcoomar Dutt.

WE DEEPLY regret to record the death of Babu Bistu Chunder Mookerji, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan. Babu Bistu Chunder was, we believe, a Senior scholar of the Hooghly College and a class-friend of the late Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitter's. He was not a pushing man; but was esteemed by all who knew him for his honesty, straight-forwardness and independence. He occupied a high place in the third class of the Subordinate Education Service.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London April 17.—In the House of Commons last night the Under Secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question, said that Governor of Queensland had taken possession of New Guinea in the name of the Queen, pending the decision of the Home Government. The object of this action was to prevent Foreign Powers from taking possession of the Island. Mr. Childers, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that owing to objections raised to his proposals, he had decided to leave the silver duties untouched

18.—The latest advices from the West coast of Africa state that the French have occupied Pontanegra, off Loango. Great hostility to this proceeding is exhibited on the part of the natives, and a conflict between the French and Mr. Stanley's party is expected. Three Portuguese war vessels have been ordered to the port of St. Paul De Loanda on the Angola coast. Her Majesty's six gun-sloop, the *Dragon*, has been ordered to Madagascar.

19.—At the trial of the Phœnix Park Murderers yesterday Daniel Curley was found guilty and sentenced to death.

20.—After a long discussion last night, the House of Commons rejected, by large majorities, two amendments that were proposed to the Queen's message with reference to the pensions to Lords Wolseley and Alcester. The House eventually agreed that the pensions should be granted. Sir Stafford Northcote unveiled the statue of Lord Beaconsfield at Place square, Westminster, yesterday. At a Banquet given in the evening by the representatives of various, Conservative associations, Lord Salisbury made a speech in which he highly eulogised Sir Stafford Northcote' who, in replying, said that on no occasion since the death of Lord Beaconsfield had their been any serious difference between himself and Lord Salisbury. At the trial of the dynamite conspirators at Bow street yesterday Norman, as expected turned informer and revealed the fact that Fenians at New York had hatched the dynamite Plot, abetted by O'Donovan Rossa in America, and directed in England by Gallagher. A circular has been issued by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, urging upon all local authorities the utmost vigilance in discovering explosives in the neighbourhoods under their control. One hundred pounds reward is offered for every such discovery. During last night a box containing explosive powder was discovered at the back of the *Times* newspaper office.

Philadelphia April 18.—The delegates of the land league convention have adhered to their resolution that the convention should assemble here on the 25th April, contrary to the advice of Mr. Parnell to postpone it until the Autumn. The leaders of the convention have expressed themselves as being opposed to the use of dynamite.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Laws of Magnetic Action and Terrestrial Magnetism.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 25th instant at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 26th instant at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The three qualities of Musical Sounds.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 28th instant at 3 P. M.

Subject: Hydrochloric Acid and Compounds of Chlorine with Oxygen.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE.
VI.
RAJA SHIVA PRASAD'S SPEECH.

However we might condemn Raja Shiva Prasad's speech on the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill we must do him the justice to say that he thoroughly grasped the Rent question and spoke on the Rent Bill with a knowledge, intelligence, ability and independence, which even his worst enemies cannot deny. We will content ourselves with giving a few extracts. The Raja began by saying that "he did not question the motives of Government in introducing the Bill but thought that any condemnation of voluntary rack-rent in one Province comes with very bad grace from those who are forcing an over rack-rent in another. Those who are acquainted with the system of the Government revision of settlements in the unpermanently settled Provinces do not stand in need of any elucidation; but for others I may be allowed to give one or two examples. I have a village, Gangrain, in the Gorakhpur district. The Settlement-officer fixed the rate of rent according to his whims and fancies, or according to some averages supplied to him by the Board of Revenue, and fixed the Government demand on the total of that rent. The Settlement-officer went away, and the Government sanctioned the settlement. But my tenants refused to pay me at that rate, left the land, and ran away with heavy arrears. For several years nearly half the village, some 5 or 6 hundred acres, remained uncultivated. At last I reduced the rate and the fellows have come back and are cultivating, though I pay to the Government the same amount which was fixed,—very punctually." He continued:

I suppose it was Dr. Irvine who reported through Mr. Court, the then Collector, to the Government, that in the three trans-Jumna parganas of the Allahabad district he seldom met three men of whom one was not lame, on account of eating *khisari*, a very inferior pulse, better food than which the tenant could not afford to have on account of the high rate of rent. The Government modified the settlement and lowered its demand. I do not think the Doctors find that disease here in Bengal or Behar. Numerous instances can be quoted like the above, but I wish not to be misunderstood; it is far from my intentions to oppose any measure which aims at limiting the rack-rent by making the produce or the value thereof as an ultimate standard. What I intend to show is simply this—that it would behove the Government better if the Government were to apply the principle first in the Provinces where Government is an interested party, and shares in the rise or fall of the rent: for instance let the Government rule in the unpermanently settled Provinces, that no Court is to give a decree for any arrears of rent which the tenant proves exceed, say, half the estimated value of the estimated average produce for a certain number of years; and at the same time declare that the Government demand is never to exceed so much per cent. of the actual assets of the zemindars. Then, and only then, would the Government be justified in coming forward in the permanently settled Provinces and telling the zemindars, 'Friends, you also cannot go beyond that.'

In other words physician heal thyself!

The Raja thus noticed the historical position of the zemindar:

"Going to extremes is often to be deprecated. To say that zemindars had no existence at all, and are the British Government's creation, is simply to expose one's own ignorance of the country and its history. Still the copperplates are dug up, granting villages in perpetuity with their boundaries and all within them—*jalkar, bankar, dih, dabar, &c.*, the inscriptions generally ending with the threat that if any one resumes the land, he will live sixty thousand years a worm in hell. Now, if these grantees had no proprietary right in the soil, what right had they? If they were not zemindars, what were they? Could they be farmers or Officials? Farishta writes:—'Alauddin Khilji resumed all religious endowments and rent-free tenures, and confiscated all property in the soil (*har dehe ki dar vakf ya dar inam ya dar milk i kase bud hama ra khalisa kard*).' *Milk* means property and *malik* proprietor. Farishta goes on further to say that the 'Emperor took half the produce of the soil from everybody, whether he was a Mukaddam or Chaudhari. The Chaudharis and Mukaddams who once rode state horses, wore princely arms, dressed sumptuously and pursued the games like the Nobles, had at last been reduced to such extremities under this Emperor's rule that their women were obliged to go out and work for their bread.' Chaudhari and Mukaddam of that time seem to be synonymous words for zemindar. Firoz Shah Tughlak writes in his memoir of 'the portion mulcted at the delivery of the *landlord's* shares by the cultivator, and its attestations by some official.' Firoz Shah took only a tithe of the produce of land.

The Raja thus dwelt on the distinction between Khamar and Ryoti land:

The Hon'ble Law Member does not find, in any of the Regulations of 1793, words which can throw the whole of the then vast area of the unreclaimed land of Bengal into the category of khamar or private land; and so he has framed his definition so that the existing stock of khamar land cannot hereafter be increased. Now I ask him, in the name of justice, if the whole outcome of all these wishes, suggestions, reports and proposals is to culminate in depriving the zemindars of the right of increasing their khamar land by acknowledged legitimate means and by most ancient customs or usages, and conferring the right of occupancy even on 'squatters and nomads,' because the price of land and 'the disturbance money' are just the same to a zemindar? There will be no ejectment, and any man would acquire occupancy-right if he has pluck enough once to plough and sow the land; but the zemindar will never, even if he pays all the gold and silver of the world. Leave the custom and usage aside, no one had even thought hitherto of such an innovation. The Government tells the zemindars: 'Keep so much land and no more; this is enough for you; let the others take the rest they are in greater need than you are.' I think, if the principle is fair and equitable, it would be better to plunder all the banks and distribute the money to the poor and the needy.

The Raja thus depicted the probable effects of the proposed law:

"Now I have purchased some thousands of acres of waste land in fee-simple under Lord Canning's Resolution, and spent much money in bringing parts of it under cultivation. What will be the fate of that land, or, I may say, my own and my children's under this Bill? The registered kabuliyats of my tenants, under the name of 'contracts', will be null and void. I will not be able to eject them, and for any enhancement I must be pepared to spend in litigation a sum the interest of which will far exceed the amount of such an enhancement. I wonder if it is known to the Government what was the cost or how much money was cast away in the great rent case of 1865, I shall feel extremely obliged if the hon'ble Law Member would be pleased to give a short definition of the treacherous English word 'fee-simple' and a short construction of the sanad signed by a Secretary to the Government, as he has given of the words zamindar and landlord, and of the proclamation of Lord Cornwallis. Lord Canning may be laughed at very shortly, as Lord Cornwallis is now; but allow me, my Lord to put here on record the motive with which that great statesman was actuated. During the Mutiny of 1857 he had seen how useful and valuable these Britons were to the State. Lord Canning had seen how a Venable had held the district of Azamgarh single handed for the State, and driven out the mutineers from it; and how many others like him, had done the same in other parts of the country. He wished to increase their number. He asked men like Mr. Glyn to take land and settle in the country. They refused, under the plea that, with such a system of settlement and the rent law, they could not persuade themselves to acquire land in India, and invest their capital in improvement. Lord Canning resolved then and there to open a way for the acquirement of land in fee-simple, though as soon as he had breathed his last, the policy was changed. I am sorry I was not living at the time of Lord Cornwallis; but if the science of spiritualism has any truth in it, his spirit may be smiling on our incapacity to understand how he had found the body of Bengal and Bihar zamindars, and the very constitution of zamindari, far more useful to Government than ever Lord Canning found the whole body of Oudh taluqdars or all the Venables of the world. He lost no time to make a settlement with them on such a permanent basis as to secure a permanant safe basis for the future operations of the Government, which has extended its dominion beyond Attock (Atak), falsifying the very name of the place, which means stop.' I shall find myself much mistaken, and shall have to revise my history of Hindustan, if the zemindars of Bengal and Behar, as a body, are not as loyal subjects of their Kaisar-Hind, as any crowned head in the world, from Noah up to this moment, can boast of. I have seen with my own eyes some zemindars of the Benares Province placing flower wreaths on the tomb of that great and good man, Lord Cornwallis, even now. I am fortunate at present to find my waste land situated beyond the pale of the jurisdiction of this Bill, otherwise I would have had to deplore that the land was mine on the 2nd of March, but it passed over to others on the 3rd, without any fault of mine; however, the principle of the Bill seems to be contagious. It will be better for me to look after my property before it is too late. What course is left to me to follow? I am bewildered, The only course open before my eyes just now is simply to serve notices of ejectment on all my tenants before the end of this month, which is fixed by the law as the last month for the purpose in the year, and allow the whole land again to revert to its pristine condition of groaning under a thick forest haunted by the wild beasts; but allow me, my Lord, to declare most sincerely that it will be worse than death to me ever to think of your Excellency's illustrious and endeared name to be associated with any measure which may convert the land now smiling under luxuriant crops into a gloomy forest, while the policy of Lord Cornwallis has turned, as acknowledged by the hon'ble Law Member himself, the wastes and ancient forests of Bengal and Bihar into culturable land.

Again:

"The hon'ble Law Member says that 'no one can acquire the status of settled rayats, and the occupancy-right which is attached to it, unless he has been a landlord, or he and his ancestors before him have been land-holders for at least twelve years in the same village or estate. Thus mere squatters and nomads are effectually excluded', but I may be allowed respectfully to ask, will the zamindar be allowed to eject the squatter or the nomad? Under what section? It may be said under the 'disturbance money' section. Well and good! There the zemindar is to pay for his own land to an occupancy tenant, who does not pay his rent and falls into arrear, in the shape of price: here a *badmash* comes and clandestinely ploughs and sows a piece of land, upsetting all the plans of the zemindar, and receives money from him, in the shape of disturbance money, for restoring the zemindar's land to the zemindar. I have heard of the right of the sword, but this will form the right of the plough. Some fifty, of my tenants left my village, Bodarvar, in Gorakhpur, with heavy arrears after they had taken crops home. When I went to the village to arrange about the land they had left, I found all the land cultivated by other, say fifty men; many of them being relatives and friends of those who had run away. I was willing to settle with them on the same terms as their predecessors enjoyed, but they refused to register their *miadi* kabuliyats. I, of course, ejected them through the proper channel, though the process cost me some thousand rupees; but, under this Bill, I would have been obliged to pay those ejected tenants a couple of thousand rupees more, in the shape of the disturbance money, or engaged *lathiwallas* to stop them by force from ploughing and sowing, and bribing the police men, at the risk of my going to jail. But what else could be done? Land is dear, it is a second wife, and many Hindus have become Muhammadans for it. There is, perhaps, Raja Salamat Shah at Azimgarh of this description, and many more may be found.

The three F's are thus juxta-posed with four S's:

"The hon'ble Law Member talks of the wants, commonly known in England and Ireland as three Fs,—fixity of tenure, fair rent, and free sale. Leaving the question of sale just now aside, and seeing that the tenants of 12 years have fixity of tenure and 'fair and equitable' rent, I simply remind him here that he has completely overlooked an Indian tenant's wants which may be called the four Ss,—supply of water, supply of seeds, supply of bullocks and saving from the Court expenses. We have a saying:—*Grama samipe labdhva kupam-graminah kin gauayati bhupam* (a villager who has a well near his land does not care for a king). If one tenant is ruined by a marriage, I can point out one thousand ruined by Court expenses.

"The hon'ble Law Member says, 'that the powers of transferring and subletting, which the Bill recognises, may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be not occupancy rayats, but under-rayats, with but little protection from the law, is indeed within the range of possibility; but if such a state of things would ever arise we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it.' I may be pardoned if I say that I cannot accept such an assurance. This is the first time I have ever heard of such a legacy. At any rate it is very curious, and indeed very bold. At the instance of

the present Lieutenant-Governor to impose some discouragement on sub-letting, the maximum rent for sub-tenants or under-rayats not having a right of occupancy appears to be fixed at five-sixteenths or about 30 per cent., but what protection has been devised if the occupancy tenant takes every year a heavy nazrana (premium), besides the legal rent, from his sub-tenant under the threat of ejectment? The pleaders cannot increase their legal fee or *mehantana*, but who can prevent them from taking a tenfold shukrana (*douceur*)? The real cultivators of the soil under the Bill will till the land at a rack-rent as sub-tenants, and a new class of under proprietors of the baniya class will spring up as occupancy tenants at the expense of the poor zemindars. The hon'ble Law Member disclaims any merit for the originality of his proposals, but in my humble opinion, limiting khamar and giving occupancy-right to 'squatters and nomads' is certainly very original. He says: 'We have endeavoured to hold an even-hand between the two parties, and to define and adjust their rights in such a way as may be most conducive to the common interests of both.' I beg pardon I cannot see the truth of the statement and I leave it to the judgment of those who do not belong to any party. I have a village, Khanavan, in Benares, three-fourths of which are under general law and one-fourth under a special law. Well, in the time of Lord William Bentinck, special settlement was made of this one-fourth. The zemindar and the tenants appointed arbitrators, and the arbitrators fixed the rate of rent for ever without any right of enhancement of any account to the zemindar, and gave the right of occupancy and transfer to the tenants. Now what is the consequence? Four-fifths of the land have come in my possession by right of purchase, and only one-fifth remains in the hands of others, a baniya class of people, who also have come in possession of that by right of purchase. The descendants of the original tenants are tilling the land as sub-tenants. I have given occupancy-right to all my tenants in the three-fourths of the village, but will not give in this one-fourth.

Here we stop to-day for want of space.

INDEPENDENT BRITONS AND THE JURISDICTION BILL.

THE most important argument advanced by Independent Britons against the Criminal Code Amendment Bill is, that they had brought out with them to this country the rights and privileges they enjoyed as Englishmen in England. Now, this argument on which so much stress has been laid in the course of the present controversy, has no legs to stand upon. It should be remembered that Section 43, Chapter 85, 3rd and 4th. William IV, distinctly declared that Englishmen residing in India should be subject to the Regulations and Acts of the Indian Government. The section provides:—"And be it enacted that the said Governor-General in Council shall have power to make laws and regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations whatever, now in force, in the said territories or any part thereof, or to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or Native, foreigners or others, and for all Courts of Justice whether established by His Majesty's Charters or otherwise." Mr. Charles Grant, (afterwards Lord Glenelg), President of the Board of Control, on the occasion of the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company in 1833, said:—"All authorities, then, were in favour of admitting Europeans, provided they were subject to the same laws and institutions, and were placed on the same footing as Natives." He added:—"It was equally just in principle and warranted by practice, that the system of judicature should place the Natives and Europeans on the same footing, and unless they were placed on the same footing, it would not be possible to allow Europeans free access to India." Nothing could be clearer and stronger than this language. It declares in plain, emphatic and unmistakeable terms that the only condition on which it would be possible to allow Europeans free access to India is that, in the eye of the law, they should be placed on a footing of equality with Natives. Sir Charles Grey, a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, who cannot be accused of any partiality to the interests of the East India Company, expressed a still more decided opinion on the subject. He wrote:—"If the provinces are to be opened to British settlers, let it be invariably understood * * * that they carry with them no rights but such as are possessed there by the Natives themselves." And even Mr. Wynn, the champion of Independent Britons, who undertook to support their petition against the Black Act, admitted in his place in the House of Commons, "that the idea must not be entertained, which, however, every Englishman seems to carry with him, that to whatever part of India he may resort, thither all the privileges and protection of the English are to follow him; that he is to take out with him, as it were, all those privileges he had enjoyed in England as an Englishman. He is to understand, on the contrary, that he must be subject to all the regulations of the Empire he is entering, that he must conform to all the laws and regulations which may have been instituted and established there; that he must be (for I am quite ready to go to that length) subject to the jurisdiction of the local Courts to such an extent as may be necessary for the security and protection of the Natives." This ought to silence the champions of the Independent Britons, who persistently contend that European British-born subjects coming out to India bring with them the rights and privileges they enjoyed in England.

This was also the view taken by the Government of Lord William Bentick when they, on the 17th of February, 1829, passed a Resolution empowering Europeans to acquire land in India for the cultivation of indigo and other agricultural purposes. In a despatch addressed to the Court of Directors explaining the principles and objects of their new policy, the Governor-General in Council wrote:—"We freely admit that in proportion as European settlers multiply, the necessity of *modifying the law relative to the administration of civil and criminal justice will be more urgently felt*; but the changes which the utmost conceivable increase in their numbers would render necessary may, we conceive, be easily made without any essential alteration in the general system, established for the administration of affairs." Sir Charles Metcalfe and Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, two of the ablest members of Lord William Bentick's Council, recorded valuable minutes on the policy of granting to Europeans the privilege of acquiring land in India. Sir Charles Metcalfe said: "The only objection that strikes me to the spread of a British Christian population in India, is the existing discordance of the laws by which our English and our Native subjects are respectively governed. This objection will no doubt, in time be removed, and the sooner the better by framing laws equally binding on both parties in all concerns common to both, and leaving to all their own suitable laws in whatever peculiarly concerns themselves alone. The present system of Judicature in India, by which the King's Court is rendered entirely separate from the local administrations and institutions, and often practically subversive of their power and influence, is fraught with mischief, and that part of the system, which makes our Native subjects, under some circumstances, liable to the jurisdiction of the king's courts, under some to Company's Courts, under some to that of both, without regard to residence or any clearly defined limitations by which our Native subjects can know to what laws or courts they are or are not amenable and replete with gross injustice and oppression, and is an evil loudly demanding a remedy, which can only be found in a strict local limitation of the powers of His Majesty's Court with regard to the persons and property of Native subjects, or in an amalgamation of the King's Courts with the local judicial institutions, under a code of laws fitted for local purposes, and calculated to bestow real and equal justice on all classes of subjects under British dominion in India." This language was well worthy of the high-minded statesman who held that the English are in India for nobler purposes than the mere preservation of peace or the collection of revenue. A great deal has since been done in the direction indicated by Sir Charles Metcalfe; but much still remains undone. Mr. Butterworth Bayley was still more emphatic. He observed:—"Whenever the British Legislature shall see fit to declare that all persons, European or Native, residing in the interior of our provinces in India, shall be subject to the same regulations and to the same local tribunals, civil and criminal; and shall, by the delegation of sufficient powers for that purpose, enable the British Government of India to modify and improve our judicial institutions to the extent which may from time to time be found necessary; from this moment the unrestricted admission of European British subjects and the free permission to hold and acquire landed property on an equal footing with the Natives of India may be conceded, not only without inconvenience, but with the most important benefits to India as well as to Great Britain." Again: "Concurring generally with sentiments which have been expressed by the Right Honorable the Governor General and Sir Charles Metcalfe, in regard to the great moral and political advantages to be anticipated from the extensive employment of British skill and capital in India, I will only say that this object in my judgment will be safely accomplished without injustice or injury to the Native inhabitants, provided always that the European British resident be subject *to the same laws and amenable to the same tribunals as the Natives*, and the Supreme Government be vested with sufficient power to modify and improve our laws and judicial institutions to the full extent which circumstances may render desirable." If it be urged that the Governor General and his Councillors, in dealing with the question of European settlement in India, reflected the narrow views and illiberal principles of their masters in Leadenhall Street, the same cannot be said of Judges of the Supreme Court, who, so far from representing the interests of the East India Company, were supposed to be hostile to them. Sir Edward Ryan the well-known Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, said:—"Serious inconvenience must be experienced unless the persons allowed to settle in the interest [that is to say Europeans] are made subject, with the rest of the inhabitants, to the authority of the local courts." Such was the opinion expressed by a Chief Justice of the Calcutta Supreme Court, who cannot be accused of any partiality to the interests of the East India Company.

From what has been said above it will be seen that the free resort of Europeans to India was permitted on the distinct understanding that they must be subject to the same laws and amenable to the same tribunals as the Natives; and that the Englishman must not entertain the idea that to whatever part of India he might resort thither all the privileges he had enjoyed in England as an Englishman were to follow him. There can be no manner of doubt that this condition was very wisely laid down. We have said above that though a great deal has been done in the direction of fulfilling this condition, much still remains undone. The Black Act of 1836 first subjected European settlers in the interior to the same civil tribunals as the Native. That Act has now been in operation for nearly half a century, and no complaints are heard as to its working. The Independent Britons who have been violently opposing Mr. Ilbert's Bill do not urge that Act IX of 1837 has been prejudicial to their interests. On the contrary, the planters of Tirhoot, as we mentioned in a recent issue, petitioned for the retention of Babu Grishchunder Ghose, at Mozufferpore for some time after his transfer to the Calcutta Small Cause Court had been *Gazetted*, in order he might try some heavy and important cases in which they were involved. Lord Ripon has merely come forward to partially give effect to the views expressed by Lord Bentinck and two of the ablest members of the Council of 1829 in regard to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects; and this simple measure has met with such violent opposition. Happily English public opinion is chasing away the cloud, which seemed at first to threaten the Bill.

THE COST OF THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

WE noticed last week the first despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the subject of the cost of the Egyptian War. This second despatch is a masterly and elaborate document. In it the Government of India pointed out that though the ordinary revenue of the Empire was sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure, it could not be denied

that Indian finance was exposed to some special dangers such as depreciation of silver and diminution in the opium revenue. There was also shown that, owing to the poverty of the people and their consequent inability to bear taxation, the Government was unable to supply the funds required for the most necessary and desirable objects,—such as the extension of primary education, the adoption of proper sanitary measures, the execution of public works required to secure populous districts from the terrible evils of famine, &c. The Government of India wrote:—"It is also to be observed—and the point should never be forgotten in any comprehensive view of questions of Indian polity—that however sound may be the condition of Indian finance, if we look merely to the figures of revenue and expenditure either in the past or the present, the economic condition of the people of India, upon whose prosperity the continued soundness of the financial position must ultimately rest, is not altogether satisfactory, although it may be said to be improving. The poverty of the people of India is a fact which is notorious, and indeed has been so frequently discussed that it is unnecessary that we should, on the present occasion, dwell on it at any length. That poverty is abundantly attested by prevailing low rate of wages, of statistics which show the pressure of the population on the soil, by the absence of accumulated capital, and by the rough calculation which has recently been made, that the average income per head of population is only Rs. 27 a year. It is clear at a glance that to a population so situated the maintenance of peace is a matter of vital interest. To such a people low taxation, a careful economy in the resources of the country, and prudent reforms in the fiscal system, are essential. Then especially he said that the prosperity of the people of India depends largely upon the conditions under which agricultural pursuits are carried on." Yes, the maintenance of peace is a matter of vital interest to the people of India. This alone can enable the Government of India to devote its attention to reform, and the country to recover from the depression under which it has been suffering of late years from the combined effects of war and famine. The Viceroy and his colleagues then clearly demonstrate the injustice and impolicy of imposing additional burdens upon the people of India in order to meet the cost of the Egyptian war. They observe:—"A nation which, though its representatives can decide whether peace or war is desirable, is, in so far as the question of taxation consequent on the war is concerned, in a very different position from one which has not only never in the slightest degree been consulted upon the advisability of war, but which is obliged to pay the cost of the war by order of a distinct authority. What, moreover, are the alternatives which present themselves to us, if we should wish to impose any fresh taxation in order to meet the cost of the war?" These alternatives, the Government of India points out, are a re-imposition of the import duties, an enhancement of the salt duty or the imposition of direct taxes. After stating that a re-imposition of the import duties is out of the question, that an enhancement of the salt duty at present is undesirable, and that an imposition of any direct tax for meeting the charges of the war in Egypt would be extremely unpopular, the Government of India strongly protested against the proposal to charge the cost of the Indian Contingent to the revenues of India. All honor to Lord Ripon and his colleagues for the position they took up in this matter, which so deeply concerned the interests of the Indian tax-payer!

The objections urged by the Government of India to the proposal of the Home Government that all expenses of the Indian Contingent should be borne by Indian revenues, did not, however, receive at the hands of the Liberal Cabinet the careful and attentive consideration, which the importance of the question demanded. The Marquis of Hartington, in replying to the despatch of the Government of India, avoided many of the arguments contained therein, probably because His Lordship felt that they were simply unanswerable. Lord Hartington's answer, indeed, was a summary of the speech he delivered in the House of Commons in support of his motion that all expenses of the Indian Contingent should be borne by Indian revenues. His Lordship did not accept the view that the precedent of the Abyssinian Expedition should be followed in this case. He wrote:—"I do not desire to deny the force of the arguments used by the late Lord Lawrence and others to prove that, in the case of wars in which India had absolutely no interest, the troops upon her establishment, unless Indian revenues are at the same time relieved of their charges, should not be employed; but it appears to me that it by no means follows that, in the case of a war in which it is admitted that India is interested, her liability can be adequately discharged by simply continuing to pay the amount which the Indian troops would have cost had they remained in India." But it may be asked that if India was to make a contribution to the expenses of the Egyptian war, why should not Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements be called upon to contribute, for it cannot be denied that all these colonies were like India, interested in the maintenance of that great international highway the Suez Canal. It is strange that Lord Hartington's despatch is entirely silent on this important point. His Lordship then argues that the Government of India was never consulted in regard to the British policy in Egypt, because Egypt lies within the sphere of European politics, and that the interests of England in Egypt are of a kind with which India is unconcerned. If so, bare justice demanded that India should be treated on a footing of equality with Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements in regard to the payment of the expenses of the Egyptian Expedition. India's only interest in the matter—the maintenance of the Suez Canal—is obviously not sufficient to justify a demand upon the Indian people to contribute towards the cost of military operations in that country. Lord Hartington observes:—"It appears to Her Majesty's Government that an attempt to appraise the relative interest of England and India in the objects for which the war was undertaken can lead to no useful result. But, while I refrain for the present at all events, from any attempt to separate the interests of the two countries in this question, I entirely concur with your Excellency in thinking that nothing would be more inequitable or more impolitic than any endeavour to relieve the British tax-payer of any charge which can be held fairly to devolve upon him at the expense of the Indian people. Having regard, however, to the character which the military insurrection in Egypt had assumed of direct hostility to European, and especially to British, influence, which, if unchecked by decisive measures, must inevitably have constituted a permanent menace to British power throughout the East; to the military and political importance to India of the maintenance of uninterrupted communication, through Egypt, between Great Britain and India, and lastly to the great commercial interests involved in the security of the free navigation of the Suez Canal, which, in the present circumstances can only be guaranteed by the maintenance of good government in Egypt, I see no reason to depart from the view which led me to assent to the proposal of Her Majesty's Government." We cannot, however, forget that the war had nothing to do with the Suez Canal, but that it arose out of England's interference in the internal affairs of Egypt. And we have remarked above that Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements were as much interested as India in the maintenance of that great international highway. Instead of meetings, the objections advanced against his proposal, Lord Hartington practically told the Government of India—"I prefer to act upon my judgment in the matter." His Lordship, however, concluded his despatch with these words:—"Although I cannot hold out the expectation that the particular proposal which you have made will be accepted by Her Majesty's Government, it will not be impossible, when fuller information is available, to arrive at a practical argument which will be equitable to the people of both countries."

It was reserved for Lord Hartington's successor, the Earl of Kimberley, to come to a final decision on this question. In a despatch dated 22nd February last, Lord Kimberley wrote to the Government of India:—"The original proposal that the Imperial Government and the Government of India should each pay the cost of its own share of the operations, was made by Her Majesty's Government in the belief that, considering the relative numbers of each portion of the expedition as then settled, the charge that would fall upon India would be comparatively small. In view, however, of the subsequent increase of the force sent from India, as well as of the more expensive character which it assumed, the question of the incidence of the expense has been reconsidered by Her Majesty's Government; and they have determined to propose to Parliament that a grant of £500,000 shall be made in the course of the present year, 1882-83 towards the cost of the Indian Contingent." It is evident that the Home Government shifted their ground in arriving at a final decision on the question; but we cannot say that their decision is equitable to the people of India. The Indian tax-payer should not have been required to make any contribution to the Egyptian war beyond the amount which the Indian troops would have cost had they remained in India. But our countrymen should be thankful for the small concession that has been made on the principle that something is better than nothing. It is generally believed that the £500,000 which Her Majesty's Government have granted towards the cost of the Indian contingent represent the price they have paid for retaining Mr. Fawcett in the Ministry.

STOCK NOTES.

It will be recollected that when the Government of India resolved last year to issue a new kind of security termed "stock notes," with a view to afford safe investments to the poorer classes, and thereby to benefit the masses by fertilising petty savings and encouraging thrift, we ventured to point out that this scheme would not prove successful. The Finance Minister hoped that it would be possible to raise by the issue of stock notes the amount annually borrowed for Productive Public Works—namely, £2,500,000. While we held that there was no harm in trying the new scheme, we felt it our duty to say in plain and emphatic terms that it would turn out a failure. Time, the great vindicator of truth, has shown that we were right. The Financial Statement for 1883-84 contains the following remarks on the subject of stock notes:—"Projects analogous to that of the Stock Note Scheme had frequently been discussed in previous years, and various opinions, both official and unofficial, had been expressed on the subject. It was thought that the experiment was worth trying. In one District of the Central Provinces, in a portion of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the whole of the Punjab, the right of selling stock notes was in the first instance temporarily reserved to monopolists. In the remaining provinces sales were effected only through the Civil Treasuries. More recently, in addition to the Civil Treasuries, the agency of the Post Office has been employed in the sale of the Notes. The result has been that Stock Notes to the value of £162,900 have been sold during the year. It is no matter for surprise that sales to a larger amount should not have been effected. The idea was a novel one, and it was not to be expected that, in a country like India, it would readily take root. Although more than 20 years have elapsed since Currency Notes were introduced into India, a very large part of the population still fails to appreciate their utility. Moreover, although the original plan was very carefully elaborated, experience alone could show whether all the details of the scheme were suitable to the circumstances of the country. Shortly after the issue of the Notes, many useful criticisms were made in connection with the scheme. It was, however, not thought desirable to effect any immediate changes in the plan which was originally adopted. A year has now nearly elapsed since the first issue of the Notes. The various suggestions and criticisms which have been made will, therefore, shortly be considered

with a view to deciding whether any modifications in the details of the existing scheme are necessary or desirable. Prolonged experience can alone show whether the scheme will ultimately suit the country. In the meanwhile all that can be said is that it is worth while to continue the experiment."

We must confess that Major Baring's statement does not give us a full view of the question. He merely says that during the past financial year Stock Notes to the value of upwards of 16 lakhs of rupees have been sold. Well, we should like to know how much of this amount has been issued to monopolists in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces, and how much has been sold to the public through the agency of Civil Treasuries and the Post Offices. We can state from personal knowledge that the greater portion of the Notes issued to the monopolists remains unsold to this date. The Finance Minister should have obtained from them a statement shewing the *actual* amount sold by them to the public. But he has done nothing of the kind. Though the Government has in all cases insisted on prepayment from monopolists, it is unfair to describe the amount of Notes *forced* on them as having been sold. We have advisedly used the expression italicised in the foregoing sentence. When the Stock Note scheme was adopted we said that there was no harm in giving a trial to it. We did so on the distinct understanding that no sort of official pressure would be brought to bear upon Native bankers for inducing them to take Stock Notes. We wrote in our issue of the 20th March, 1882. "There is one feature of the new policy of attracting petty investments of which we cannot speak too highly. Under Sir John Strachey's scheme of raising Local Debenture Loans improper official pressure was sure to be exercised upon capitalists by district officers to induce them to invest their money in productive public works. True, the Government often explained that there was no compulsion in the matter, and that if Native capitalists disliked subscribing to the local loans, they were at liberty not to do so. But it was forgotten that an 'invitation' to a Native capitalist by a district officer was tantamount to a command. So long as the raising of loans was entrusted to the Divisional Commissioner and the District Magistrate, there could be no freedom of action on the part of Native capitalists. We have always held that Commissioners and Collectors should have nothing to do with the raising of local loans for productive public works; and it is no small satisfaction to find that the Government of Lord Ripon have adopted our views. In attracting petty investments by the issue of Stock Notes under the new scheme, there will be no room for the exercise of official pressure of an improper kind. The people will now be *really* free to subscribe to the loan or not as they may like. This is the great merit of Major Evelyn Baring's scheme." We now find that we were mistaken. We gave credit to Lord Ripon's Government under an erroneous impression. Shortly after the announcement of the new scheme, Native bankers in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces were "invited" by District Officers to buy the new Stock Notes for sale to the public. In vain did these people represent to Government that there was no hope of any large quantity of Notes finding purchasers. The district officers were instructed to "sumjao" them, and the consequence was that some ten or twelve lakhs worth of notes were forced upon Native bankers in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. The greater portion of these notes, as we have said above, is lying unsold at the hands of these bankers. They do not know what to do with them. They have been trying their best to dispose of the notes, but much success has not attended their efforts in this direction. It must not also be forgotten that not many notes have been sold by the monopolists to the masses for whose special benefit the scheme was devised. We hope Major Baring will ascertain from the monopolists the number of notes actually sold to the poorer classes of the people.

We repeat we have no hope that the Stock Note scheme will prove successful. Misled by certain signs of barbaric riches our rulers imagine that the people of India are possessed of untold wealth, which they hoard either in the shape of coin or ornaments. And they are therefore anxious to devise for them the means of safe investments. But the simple truth is, that the masses of the people are poor in the extreme and have little or no savings to invest. The vast majority of them live from hand to mouth, and have no resources beyond the current harvest or the wages of the current day. And what little capital there is in the interior, it finds safe and profitable investment. The lowest rate of interest in the Mofussil, as we have repeatedly said in these columns, is half-anna per rupee per mensem or 37½ per annum. If a cultivator could, in a prosperous season, manage to save a few rupees he would rather prefer to lay it out on brass utensils or silver ornaments for his wife or daughter than to invest the same in Stock Notes. Our rulers will no doubt say that it is foolish to keep money idle in the shape of ornaments, which do not yield any return; but then national tastes cannot be altered in a day. And the Indian woman who is fond of ornaments is, on the whole, wiser than her Western sister, who wastes vast sums of money on costly and fashionable dresses. Ornaments when sold fetch at least 75 per cent. of their original cost; whereas dresses when put in the market do not realize a tenth part of their cost. There can be no analogy between India and European countries like France where a large amount of money may be obtained in small sums if facilities for their investment are afforded. The masses of the people in India do not ask for such facilities, and when they have any savings they will never invest them at 4 per cent.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN EDUCATION.

THE Committee appointed in October 1881 under the presidency of Mr. A. N. Croft, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to prepare a draft code for regulating the conduct of European education in the Bengal Presidency, have submitted their report, and the Government of India have recorded their orders thereon. The Committee were told that "the chief object to be kept in view is the provision of greater facilities for the education of the poorer classes of European children." They have, of course, adopted the definition of the term "European," which was given in the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject. This definition the reader will recollect, we did not approve when it was first laid before the public. The Committee wrote: "We were at first disposed to recommend that the term should be applied only to those children whose parents (or one of whose parents) use a European language as a vernacular, but on reconsideration, we found that, apart from the general difficulty of applying such a test, it might have the effect of excluding from the benefits of the code a certain number of children, specially those of unknown parentage in free schools and orphanage, for which the Government of India intended that provision should be made. On the other hand, it should be understood that the definition does not clearly exclude such classes as the 'Feringhis' of Chittagong, the 'Portuguese' of Bombay, or the Indo-Chinese of Calcutta, who can hardly be regarded as having been contemplated in the Resolution. These classes would be largely, if not entirely, eliminated by the application of the languages" It is a pity that the Government of India should have considered special educational institutions necessary for people, who do not use a European language as their vernacular. Even the Portuguese of Bombay and the Feringhis of Chittagong and the Indo-Chinese of Calcutta are to be provided with separate schools for the education of their children at the expense of the Hindu and Mussulman tax-payers of India, because Archdeacon Baly thinks that contamination with "heathen" influences will corrupt their morals! Comments on such decision are superfluous. We must, however, confess that we did not expect that a high-minded and liberal statesman like Lord Ripon should fail to realize the impolicy and unfairness of a system of class education, more especially for the benefit of a community, which contributes almost nothing to the revenues of the Empire.

The Government of India, in their instructions to the Committee, laid down that the system of European and Eurasian education should be one of strict religious neutrality; that all suitable secular education should be eligible for aid; that aid should be given on the system of the payment-by-results; and that every aided institution should be freely open to the inspection of the Government educational officers. The Committee have assumed that the Supreme Government does not contemplate any application of the principle of religious neutrality beyond requiring that no school shall be disqualified from grant-in-aid because of the religious denomination to which it belongs. They have recommended that every aided institution shall be conducted in accordance with a conscience clause similar to that which is enforced in every public elementary school in England and Scotland, and in every Irish National school. The Government of India have accepted this recommendation. The Committee discuss the question whether all schools are to be eligible for grants irrespective of their status or financial position. They hold that no school should get a grant that can do without it. A majority of the Committee decided that private adventure schools should be excluded from the benefits of the Code. But the Governor-General in Council does not agree with the Committee on this point. His Excellency rightly thinks that it would not be desirable to place a special tax upon schools of this class; and he distinctly declares that if they fulfil the requirements of the Code he would be willing to give them grants. "The Government," the Resolution runs, "is bound to avail itself at present of every educational agency that may offer itself provided the education afforded by it is satisfactory." We need hardly state that we concur in this view. The Committee advocated the appointment of a special European officer to look after European education throughout Upper India. This recommendation, too, has been rejected by the Government of India and they make the following observations on the subject:—"As the cost of the measures proposed will fall upon the various Local Governments concerned, it is not practicable for the Government of India to give effect to this suggestion. Each Government must be left to make its own arrangements for inspection, but the advisability of entrusting this duty to a carefully selected European officer in each province should be borne in mind; and it will be very useful if the inspecting officers of the different provinces communicate freely with one another directly and meet occasionally to discuss and settle any points of importance that may arise." When the Government of India have decided upon the establishment of separate schools for European and Eurasian children, it follows as a matter of course that they should consider Native Inspectors, however able and experienced, unfit to supervise those schools. The code prepared by the Committee provides that the Inspector shall make an annual inspection and examination of each aided school, giving the managers previous notice of the date of his visit. It is satisfactory to observe, that while convinced of the necessity of providing separate schools for European children they have had the good sense not to recommend that non-European children should be entirely excluded from such schools. They, however, hold that no grant should be made under the code prepared by them on account of any school in which the majority of the pupils are not Europeans. The Supreme Government is disposed to think that the required majority of European pupils should be raised to two-thirds of the whole number of pupils, and it has called for a full report on the point from the Local Governments.

The Committee's proposals regarding the standards of examination have met with the approval of the Government of India except in the case of the final standard of high schools. Although they were of opinion that, as a final standard for European high schools that of the University Entrance Examination was too low, still they proposed for the present to accept that

standard without any addition in the form of optional subjects. But the Government have decided that the University Entrance Examination is not a proper standard for schools of this class. In girls' schools needle work will be taken up as a class subject, but not domestic economy. The Committee thus defend the omission of domestic economy from the course: "We fully recognise the great importance of this subject, and should most gladly have recommended its adoption, but we are not aware of the existence of any manual on the subject suited to India; and though we believe there are many teachers, perfectly competent to give instruction in it, we prefer to postpone its introduction until some suitable text-book is produced which may serve as a guide both to the teacher and to the Inspector." We cannot too deeply regret the omission of domestic economy from the course in girls' schools. That is, perhaps, the most useful subject that can be taught to girls of the class for whom the schools to be governed by the present code are intended. Having rejected the University Entrance Examination standard as a final standard for European schools, the Government of India naturally desire to see provision made by Local Governments of the grant of special scholarships to 'poor white' lads who pass with credit the final standard of examination in high schools. The Committee have recommended the institution of two grades of scholarships termed respectively primary and middle. The primary scholarships are of the value of Rs. 5 a month and are tenable for three years in a middle school; the middle scholarships are of the value of Rs. 8 a month, and are tenable for two years in a high school or for five years in a technical school. The scholarships are to be awarded entirely by competitive examination, and they will be restricted to boys. The Code prepared by the Committee makes provision for a thorough classification of the teachers at present employed in the schools, for securing that those who are hereafter employed shall be properly qualified, and for developing an efficient pupil-teacher system. The scheme for the introduction of the pupil-teacher system formed by the Committee is drawn up on the lines of those now in force in England and Scotland. To complete the pupil-teacher system they have also drawn up a scheme for aiding training colleges on the model of the system adopted in Great Britain. It is some satisfaction to observe that, in the opinion of the Committee, the arguments in favor of separate institutions for Europeans do not apply to university education.

THE MISSIONARY CRUSADE AGAINST STATE EDUCATION IN INDIA.

SUCH is the title of an interesting little pamphlet written by a Native of Southern India. The writer examines into the character of the Missionary agitation against the maintenance of the connection of the State with higher education—the agitation which resulted in the appointment of the Education Commission. He rightly points out that the present is a most critical moment for the cause of education in India. He takes for his text the Rev. Mr. Johnson's pamphlet entitled "Answers to Queries on the working of the Educational Despatch of 1854, sent out by the General Council on Education in India." This pamphlet is a curious document. Its professed object is to further the principle laid down in the Despatch of 1854 which is justly regarded as the Educational charter of India. But in point of fact, almost, the whole of the pamphlet is devoted to tirades against Government schools. The so-called Council, as we have over and over again said in these columns, is a missionary clique—an offshoot of the Exeter Hall party—which seeks the transference of State Colleges to missionary societies. The members of the Council, of course, claim to be animated by purely philanthropic motives. They would have us believe that they only desire to spread the blessing of education among the millions of India. Their cry of mass education is so taking that many good men and women have been deluded by it. The writer of the pamphlet under notice quotes some significant passages from the Rev. J. Johnson's book entitled "Our Educational Policy in India," in order to show that the real object the General Council has in view is to promote the propagation of Christianity. Mr. Johnson writes:—"With his (the Hindu's) primitive notions, he would have preferred to be ruled by a people whose God had given them power to subdue them, and if the Government exercised in his name had been from the first wise, and tolerant and just, we would have gained his obedience and respect, if not his affection and confidence. But this, I fear, is not now a practical question. It is vain to hope for any radical and beneficial change in present circumstances. It would now excite a not unreasonable suspicion to introduce a change, without some adequate and obvious grounds for an alteration of policy. Circumstances may arise to justify such a step, but as I cannot see how they can arise, except through another revolt, or some justification of a great display of our powers, and a call for a fresh reclamation of our authority I dare neither desire nor advocate such a change. I could not avoid asserting the principle, both because it is sound in policy, and because of its bearing on the question of education. There is a leavening process going on in Hindu thought and feeling. There is a conviction diffused that the Christian system is the true, and will be triumphant religion in India. There will be opposition, there may be a conflict, imperiling our rule, if not our existence, in the country, ere that triumph is attained, but it will come, and it will, I believe come with a sudden and mighty rush which will startle and amaze an incredulous age." These remarks clearly show the spirit which animates the General Council on Education in India? Had the Council been in existence in 1857, it would, not perhaps have hesitated to recommend Government to take advantage of the Mutinies to propagate Christianity by the sword. The Revd. Mr. Johnson and his colleagues would doubtless have considered such a course as sound policy. It is sheer waste of time and energy to argue with fanatics like these. But strange to say there are men, who sympathise warmly with the philanthropic aims of the General Council on Education in India.

The members of this precious Council urge that the main object of their agitation is "to secure the faithful and vigorous carrying out of the great principles of the Despatch of 1854." But a faithful carrying out of the principles laid down in that document does not demand that the Government should withdraw from high education and leave it in the hands of missionaries, in order to aid proselytism. The advocates of the abolition or transfer of State Colleges take their stand upon para 62 of the Despatch of 1854, which runs as follows:—"We look forward to the time when any general system of education entirely provided by Government may be discontinued with the gradual advance of the system of grants-in-aid, and when many of the existing Government institutions, especially those of the higher order may be *safely* closed, or transferred to the management of *local* bodies, under the control of, and aided by, the State. But it is far from our wish to check the spread of education in the slightest degree by the abandonment of a single school to probable decay; and we, therefore, entirely confide in your discretion, and in that of the different local authorities, while keeping this object steadily in view, to act with caution, and to be guided by special reference by the peculiar cirumstances which affect the demand for sanction in different parts of India." The Italics are ours. Nothing could well be clearer than the language of the para quoted; but lest it should be misinterpreted by interested persons like the members of the General Council on Education in India, the Secretary of State sent out in May 1862 an explanatory despatch in which occurs the following memorable sentence:—"Her Majesty's Government are unwilling that a Government school should be given up in any place where the inhabitants show a marked desire that it should be maintained." It is worthy of note that the missionaries have made no mention of this explanatory despatch throughout the present controversy. The writer of the pamphlet under notice observes:—"This explanatory despatch of 1862 seems to us in the present state of matters to be a document of the first importance and the only conclusion that can be drawn from it and from the summary of the objects of the great Despatch given in para. 6 of the Resolution of the Government of India constituting the Education Commission, is that not only the maintenance of State colleges and schools of the higher order, but also the increase of their number when necessary, was contemplated; and wherever the need was felt, and spontaneous local efforts could not be entirely depended upon for the establishment and efficient maintenance of private institutions, it was the obvious duty of educational authorities to start and maintain on an efficient footing Government institutions out of the taxes paid by the native population, as an integral part of a complete scheme of national education for India." Then we must not forget that there is now no such thing in existence as a general system of education entirely provided by Government. But the time has not yet come when many of the existing institutions of the higher order may be safely closed or transferred to the management of local bodies. As Mr. Justice T. Mothuswami Iyer, in his evidence before the Education Commission, says:—"As to the proposition that higher education may be transferred to private agencies, there must be either indigenous or missionary agencies, as to the former they have not yet come into existence, and as to the latter, they have no legitimate place in a scheme of national education; and further, they carry no guarantee of permanency." A system of national education cannot be right, if it be made dependent on foreign missionary effort and supported by the Christian liberality of foreigners.

High education cannot be transferred to Christian Missionary Colleges if the British Government is to maintain the policy of strict neutrality in religious matters on which it has so long acted, and if it pays the slightest regard to the feelings and wishes of its Hindu and Mussulman subjects. Mr. Roper Lethbridge in his excellent work on High Education remarks:—"With regard to the suspicion regarding the desire of Christian Missionaries to get the highest education of the country entirely into their own hands, all that need be said is that, whilst the desire is perfectly legitimate and, indeed, praiseworthy on the side of the missionaries, we cannot wonder if orthodox Hindus and Mahomedans do not view the proposal with approval; on the contrary, it is quite reasonable that any disposition on the part of the Government to encourage these proselytising aspirations should be keenly resented by the native community. It is of course obvious that the withdrawal of the Government from the State Colleges will at once enormously increase the power and importance of the Missionary Colleges—and this in several ways. In the first place, the rich endowments which they derive from the home mission funds will make their professors masters of the situation in the competition with private enterprise? And in the second place, inasmuch as these funds will enable the Missionary Colleges to offer a better, or at any rate a cheaper, education than that obtainable in the private Colleges, the former will be enabled to take up a very different attitude on the question of religious teaching from that hitherto held by them. * * * But every sentiment of fairness and justice must force us entirely to sympathize with and respect the feelings of our Hindu and Mussulman fellow-subjects in demanding from our common Government the most absolute neutrality in religious matters; and as a matter of expediency, as well as of equity, hardly any graver objection could be offered to a Government educational policy than that its natural result would be to throw the highest education of the Government into the hands of a propaganda, however laudable the aims of that propaganda might be." This view of the case will commend itself to the approval of all fair-minded persons who are not blinded by religious zeal.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

MR. J. H. H. BRANSON, the hero of the late Town Hall Meeting, leaves for "home" to-day. We do not know whether he goes for good. We wish him God speed!

WE DID NOT hitherto allude to the move made to put pressure upon the Native Attorneys of the High Court to withdraw their resolution to cut off their business relations with Mr. Branson for traducing the Indian nation at the late Town Hall Meeting. The Advocate General first tried his persuasive powers, but he failed. Then the Jupiter of the High Court was moved, but the Chief Justice was too sensible to commit himself in any way. His Lordship did not see how he could interfere in the matter officially, but he privately advised the Attorneys to cancel their resolution out of pure good feeling. The Attorneys, however, explained that they could not stultify themselves and here the matter has been allowed to drop. All's well that ends well.

WE have received the following telegram from Balasore:—

BALASORE, APRIL 20.

A meeting was convened last evening at the Government school house, by Kumar Baikanthanath Dey, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal and Road Cess Committees, at the Magistrate's request, to gather native opinion regarding the Criminal Code Amendment Bill. Over 500 native gentlemen, official and non-official, including zemindars, merchants, pleaders, Christians, Hindus and Mussulmans, were present. Baboo Shitalnath Bose, Deputy Magistrate, presided. The meeting was opened by Kumar Baikanthanath Dey, and addressed by the president and Baboos Damoder Chowdry, mooktear, Becharam Nundi, head-master, Fakir Mohun Senapatty, assistant manager, Denkanal Raj, Doorgachurn Rai Raj, and Vaidya Sashibhusan Mookerjee, a Christian merchant. Resolutions approving the provisions of the Bill were passed *nem con.*

This is a novel move. The *Englishman* said the other day that the natives had no *locus standi* in respect of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. But here we see that the Magistrate of Balasore, evidently under instructions from the Lieutenant Governor, has invited native opinion on the subject. So the Lieutenant-Governor, who is personally opposed to the Bill, does not seem to consider that the natives have no *locus standi* in repect of the Bill.

ANOTHER TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT! The first tempest was the agitation against the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. The Bill as we have always said is a very small measure; it may be said the game is hardly worth the candle; it is because its principle is sound, just and righteous, however limited its scope, and because the Independent Britons have opposed it so hotly, the native community have taken so much interest in it and are fighting so stoutly for it. But the opposition of the European community is simply a tempest in a tea-pot. The same remarks apply to the denunciation of the telegraphic account of the debate on the Bill published in the London papers. That report was prepared by officers under the Government of India, and despatched through the agency of Reuter. It is much fuller than the report of the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times* and is not one-sided. Its only defect is that it gives the *pro* view of the Bill at greater length than the *contra*, but it is substantially correct. The enemies of Government say, 1stly that the Government should not have sent this report, 2ndly that the Government should not have employed Reuter's agency, and 3rdly that the report is not honest. We do not see why the Government should be censured for sending the report. It has we believe repeatedly done so on other occasions. It reports the Budget in this way. It has several times reported debates on important Bills in a similar manner. No objection had ever been taken to this course. Here in India the local papers do not scruple to publish official reports of this kind. Why should then this solitary instance be held up to public reprobation? As for employing Reuter's agency, it is nothing new. Regarding the last charge we have already said that the report is substantially correct. We can well conceive the reason of the denunciation of the telegram. It has produced a revulsion of feeling in England in respect of the Bill, and the agitators are as a matter of course disappointed. But it will not do to visit the Government with their wrath because their agitation has broken down from its inherent weakness.

AS WE had expected the agitation against the Jurisdiction Bill has broken down. From advices received from England we learn that the friends of the Calcutta agitators have written to them to say that they have not been wise in pitching their key too high, that their violence has defeated its own object, that there is little prospect of the Bill being withdrawn. If our information be correct, we congratulate the agitators on the result of their labors.

THE LAST RESOLUTION of the Government of Bengal on the operations of the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the last year is the first review of the practical working of the new Act relating to the procedure of the Presidency Small Cause Courts. The Resolution thus begins:

The law regulating the constitution, powers, and procedure of the Court was amended during the year by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act XV of 1882, which came into force on the 1st of July last. Among the changes made, the most important was the extension of the court's pecuniary jurisdiction from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. The large number of suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value which has been already instituted shows that this provision has been acceptable to the mercantile and trading community, and is appreciated. The application of certain portions of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court has also caused some modification of its procedure. The Judges reports that the new procedure is less simple, and entails more trouble on suitors than that formerly observed; but they do not advocate a return to the old practice. Parties were formerly permitted to appear by "a relative, servant, or member of his establishment in his exclusive employ;" now, they must attend personally, or be represented by a pleader, unless they reside beyond the limits of the courts local jurisdiction, in which case they may appear by a recognized agent. This constitutes the main difference between the old and the new procedure, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider it of sufficient importance to justify any recommendation for the amendment of the present law, especially within so short a period after its enactment. The more frequent necessity for the employment of a pleader, under which the suitors now lie, doubtless tends to increase their expenses; but the number of legal practitioners is already so large, and the competition among them necessarily so great, that the charge for their services cannot ordinarily add much to the cost of prosecuting a claim in the court. The Lieutenant-Governor has, moreover, recommended, in connection with the amendment of the court Fee's Act, which has been for some time under consideration, a reduction of the fee chargeable on the documents by which pleaders are authorised to appear in cases, and some relief will be given to suitors if this suggestion is adopted.

The Court has thus become expensive. The procedure is also dilatory. The average duration of contested cases in the court has risen from 13-3 to 54-8 days within the last two years. The result is that the number of institutions has fallen off. There has been since some improvement, but the procedure continues to be expensive and dilatory.

MR. W. S. SETON-KARR of Nil Darpan fame, as if to make amends for the part he played in that now notorious business, has posed himself as a friend of the planter. He knows that it is the planters, who are chiefly opposed to Mr. Ilbert's Bill and to Lord Ripon's Self-Government scheme, and he opposes both in an article in the *National Review*. He says:

It seems to us one admirably calculated to excite needless animosities, to re-open old wounds, to create new jealousies, and to set the sturdy and uncompromising Anglo-Saxon in direct opposition to the governing body. It is an odd corollary, too, on Major Baring's late announcement that the Government are anxious to encourage private enterprise, and itself to withdraw from public works.

Regarding the Self-Government scheme he writes:

It runs counter to all the soundest traditions and precedents, is in itself heavily insured for discredit and failure and deliberately excludes all consideration of the conditions, habits, divisions, and disabilities of the whole native community * * * it starts from false premises, it presumes a public spirit, a readiness to lay aside factions and religious antipathies, and a self-sacrifice, nowhere shown at any time by Muhammadans and Hindus. It takes no note of the concealed dislike as well as of the solid objection openly avowed by experienced officials. It hands over to practicly irresponsible bodies of ignorant and apathetic villagers or interested place-hunters the entire direction of work essential to the community and to the efficiency of all departments of the State and it deliberately insults and degrades the whole body of district officers by depriving them of all share in the active management of what hitherto has been the least irksome and the most gratifying part of their public duty.

We can assure the authors of this legislative monstrosity that we have not met one single Anglo-Indian of character or eminence and of either political party who does not view the project with incredulity, distrust, or bewilderment. We are morally certain that it would never have had the slightest approbation from Lord Lawrence. It may be remembered, or the remembrance will be revived by Lord Lawrence's biography, that a late Viceroy was taken to task for having reversed the policy of six of his predecessors in respect to the guardianship of our frontier. Lord Ripon pleads the doctrine of evolution for a scheme which is an absolute reversal, in most of its features, of anything done from the time of Warren Hastings to the administration of Lord Northbrook. The legacies of men who acquired, extended, recovered, and reconstructed our dominion, protest against it.

Et tu Brute!

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from Assam:

Golaghat, 21st April, 1883.—Special meeting of Golaghat Hitasadhini Sabha was held yesterday to consider Chief Commissioner's resolution on subject of Examination of Mouzadari Mandals. There was large gathering. Munshi Amiruddin tea-planter was Chairman. G. Bezbaroa being called upon by Chairman addressed the meeting at great length explaining object of meeting. The following resolution was proposed by Brojonath Bezbaroa. Seconded by Durgassur Barooah and carried unanimously. A memorial be submitted to Chief Commissioner for reconsideration of resolution of 15th February, regarding Mouzadars and Mandal's examination.

Jorhat, 21st April, 1883.—Election of Jorhat Local Board finished on Wednesday last. The following Candidates were elected members: Jagannath Baroosh, B.A., Brojonath Bezboroa Sarbanand Datta, Niramony Sarma, Baidyanath Phookan, Doorgadhar Barooah. Great credit is due to G. E. Mc. Leod Esqre, Assistant commissioner, for very laborious and impartial manner in which he recorded votes.

A PRETTY QUARREL. We take the following from the *Pioneer*:—

We had hoped that the days of petty jealousy between Indian journals about priority of public news were at an end; but we have been disappointed, and by a contemporary we should have thought least likely to revive them. The *Englishman*, so we learn by telegraph, has instructed his Simla correspondent to report to the Commander-in-Chief the name of an officer who is supposed to have furnished the *Pioneer* with an early copy of the recent Army Reliefs. We trust that the unfortunate correspondent may succeed in conveying to his employers in a sufficiently impressive form the snubbing which certainly awaits [redacted]; and so far the matter might pass, but to indicate by name and to make a mere random shot at the gentleman who is supposed to have given information to the *Pioneer*, is a breach of journalistic etiquette, to say no more, which cannot be allowed to pass without a word of friendly protest.

Our contemporaries will do well not to wash their dirty linens in the sun.

WE have received the following from an Assam correspondent:

A very sad occurrence took place in the neighbourhood of Dumduma on the night of the 5th instant. Three Marwaris slept as usual in their thatched shophouse shutting the doors from inside, but at about midnight their enemies set the house on fire, shutting the doors from outside. How the poor inmates met their death, in the absence of any assistance, may be better imagined than described. Only the other day a Railway elephant killed over a dozen natives, and now cholera has carried away three times as many coolies brought by steamer *Seindh*. Some time previously I remember having read in your paper of about 50 coolies having been washed away by flood in North Lakhmipur. Poor coolies, death stares them in the face on all sides.

WE ANNOUNCED some weeks ago that some distinguished friends of India in England had contemplated to found a Society there for the promotion of High Education in India. The following is the prospectus of the Society:

It is the opinion of many of the most earnest friends of Indian education, both among Indian patriots and among English sympathisers, that the cause of the Higher Education of India stands in sore need of some permanent organised championship. On the one hand, the evidence that has been given before the Education Commission abundantly proves that the provision for the advancement of High Education cannot keep pace with the requirements of the country—at any rate, under existing conditions or indeed under any conditions likely soon to present themselves—without the fostering care, and the direct support and control, of the Government. On the other hand, the ever-increasing demands on the national purse, for various objects of public utility naturally make it more and more difficult for Government to accord that unstinted support to High Education which it requires and deserves, except under the pressure of a strong, united, and intelligent public opinion. The claims of High Education (as distinguished from middle and primary instruction) are, from their very nature, more liable to be overlooked by energetic philanthropists, than the claims of many other deserving objects less permanently fruitful, and less really urgent, that appeal more directly to the benevolent sympathy of the superficial observer. For instance, the claims of the ignorant masses to such educational help as the State can fairly afford them are never likely to lack warm and enthusiastic championship; they appeal at once to the imagination, and it is well that this should be so. But to the thoughtful friend of India who looks forward to a great and prosperous future for the country, and who sees that that future can only be secured by its intellectual and material development, it is evident that India's first and paramount need is the creation of a numerous body of highly qualified national leaders—of statesmen and legislators, of writers and *savans*, of inventors and teachers, of intelligent capitalists and manufacturers, of skilled engineers and men of science, and the like. With such a body of leaders, the progress of the country and the full utilisation of its magnificent resources will be assured, together with all and more than all that improvement of the condition of the masses that is justly desired by those who foolishly clamour for an immediate extension of primary education at the expense of the State colleges and high schools. By the one plan, a small fraction of the teeming millions of India may be secured the precarious benefits of an elementary State-aided education; by the other plan, the whole country will soon be placed in such a condition of enlightenment and wealth, that all the financial difficulties of mass education will at once and for ever disappear.

It has been determined, therefore, to found a "Society for Promoting High Education in India," with its head-quarters in London, and with branch committees in every provincial capital in India. The function of the new Society will be to

collect and focus all the evidence in regard to the requirements of High Education, and to the advantages which its extension has conferred, and is likely to confer, on the country. It will disseminate widely the information so collected, by publishing it in a convenient form, It will in every way strive to improve and extend the existing system of High Education by the co-operation of State colleges and aided colleges; and the results of its labours will be regularly and periodically submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India, to the various local Governments concerned, and to the Secretary of State for India in Council. It will, of course' admit of no political complexion whatever being imparted, even in the remotest degree, to its proceedings. It will be supported mainly by voluntary contributions; and it may be mentioned that a large number of Chiefs, noblemen, and gentlemen have already promised their hearty help and co-operation, The conditions of membership are, a desire to promote the cause of High Education in India, and a belief that that cause can best be promoted, at least for the present, by the maintenance in integrity of its connection with the State,

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., publishers to the India Office, have kindly promised to undertake the execution and circular of the Society's publications on exceptionally favourable terms. Still, the expenses of any such publication must be large; and it is believed that no object could be presented to the notice of Indian patriots and wellwishers, more throughly deserving of their liberal support. Messrs. H. S. King and Co. have kindly consented to act as treasurers of the Society; and will receive subscriptions and donations, both at their London houses, and at their corresponding house in Calcutta, Bombay, add Madras, to the account of "The Society for Promoting High Education in Indian." The Provisional List of the Calcutta Committee is now ready; and it is hoped that a similar Provisional List of the London Committee will be ready for circulation in a few days. Meanwhile all those who are interested in the movement, and those who are willing to join the London Committee, are invited to address the Hon. Secretary, Roper Lethbridge, Esq., 19, Clanricarde Gardens, W., who will supply all further particulars of the proposed organization.

The following Chiefs, noblemen, and gentlemen have intimated their intention of joining the Society for Promoting High Education in India:—

The Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.S.I.
The Maharaja Sir Jotindromohun Tagore Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
The Maharaja Norendrakrishna Bahadur.
The Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadur.
The Raja Sourindromohun Tagore, C.I.E.
The Newab Mir Mahomed Ali,
The Hon. Raja Siva Parsad, C.I.E.
The Hon. Kristodas Pal Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Dr. Rajendralala Mitra Rai Bahadur, L.L.D., C.I.E.
Kumar Debendra Mullick.
Babu Joykissen Mukerjea, of Utterpara.
" Pearymohun Mukerjea.
" Juggodishnath Roy.
" Jogendrachandra Ghosh.

Mr. Lethbridge, the well known Educationist, has taken the lead in this movement. All educated natives, who feel interested in the cause of high education in their country, ought to join this Society.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSIGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Raja Promothovooson Deb Roy Bahadoor, Jessore	5	0	0
Hossengunge Literary Club,	3	6	0
Somastipore Reading Club,	13	4	0
Pundit Kripasankar, Saugor	13	4	0
Revd. J. D. Murdoch, Madras	13	4	0
Hasan Reading Club,	2	13	0
Satara Native General Library	13	4	0
Chota Simla Reading Club,	5	0	0
Syad Wagar Hossain, Mutihari	6	10	0
Revd. J. W. Conkin, Chittore	3	0	0
Babu Nobinchunder Mitra, Bankipore	5	0	0
" Jogessor Ghose, Bansbariah	13	4	0
" Bamapodo Mookerjea, Shibpore	5	0	0
" Nocoorkristo Mookerjea, Jessore	20	0	0
" Shamchand Dhur, Burdwan	15	0	0
" Khettermohun Paulit, Ajoodhya	3	5	0
" Dwarkanath Ghose, Burrisal	6	0	0
" Ramlal, Bhaugulpore	10	0	0
" Hurriperead Singh, Dumka	4	0	0
" Probodechunder Bose, Dumka	14	0	0
" Pearymohun Banerjea, Sirsa	13	4	0
" Kallyprosunno Chatterjea, Bankipore	6	10	0
" Muttylal Sircar Rungpore	13	4	0
" Gopeeballab Roy, Pooree	10	0	0
" Brojendrocoomar Seal, Bancoorah	13	4	0
" Hurrishchunder Chuckerbutty, Zillah School, Beerbhoom	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 18, 1883.

General—28th March—Under the provision of sec 5 Act XV of 1881 the Indian Factories Act, the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appt the civil Surg of Durbhunga to be certifying Surg for the whole of that dist.

6th April—Mr J W R Cowley, Dist and Sess Judge, Purnea, to act in first grade of Dist and Sess Judges from 19 h ult.

F W V Peterson Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Jessore, to act in first grade of Dist and Sess Judges, from 27th ult.

10th April—Baboo Saroda Persad chatterjee, Persl Asst to the comr of Bhagulpore, leave for two months from 15th inst.

Baboo Kalibar Mookerjee to act as a Depy Magte and Depy colr, and as Persl Asst to the comr of Bhaugulpore, during the absence of Baboo Sarodapersad Chatterjee.

Baboo Prankissen Roy, Depy Magte and Depy colr, Cuttack, is transfd to Pooree, and posted to the sudder station of that dist, vice Depy colr Baboo Kylashchunder Chatterjee decd.

11th April—Mr C F Worsley, Magte and colr, Mozafferpore, on special duty, to act Magte and colr of Monghyr, during absence of Mr H F Kean.

12th April—Mr A L Clay, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 16th ult.

Mr T E Coxhead. Magte and colr of Dinagepore, reported his departure from India, on special leave, on 10th ult.

The services of Babu Gunganath Roy, Depy Magte and Depy colr Chumparun, are placed tempy at the disposal of the P W D Railway Branch, of this Govt, for acquisition of land required for the Patna-Baraitch Railway.

Advertisements.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Notice.

Introduction of 1st, 2nd and Intermediate Class Return Tickets.

The public are hereby informed that on and from 1st June, and until further notice 1st, 2nd and Intermediate class monthly and weekly Return Tickets will be issued both in Local and Through booking with the Eastern Bengal, Darjeeling, Himalayan and Kaunia Dharlla and Mogalhat Railways at the following reduced rates:—

Return Tickets available for one week at a fare and one-third.

Return Tickets available for one month at a fare and-a-half.

By order,
G. S. LEONARD,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt's. Office, Saidpur,
Dated 15th April, 1883.

BHUGWANGOLA STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED.

2 Supervisors @ 250 to 300 } Good at Levels and
2 Sub Surveyors @ 40 to 50 } marking out.
1 Cashier with security 2,000 @ 60.
1 Native Doctor @ 25 to 30.
2 Sub-Divisional Clerks 30 each.
1 Draftsman who can plot from Field Book @ 60.

Allowances as per P. W. Department Code.

Applications in writing with copies of certificates—not original, to undersigned.

(Sd.) J. M. LUFF,
Ex.-Engineer in-charge,
Ranaghat Bhugwangola State Railway (Extension).
Krishnaghur, 17th April 1883.

Notice.

Wanted an Assistant Manager for the Srinagar Wards Estate in the District of Purneah on a salary of Rs. 125 per mensem. Preference will be given to those who are graduates of the Calcutta University and who have also served as Managers or Assistant Managers in the Court of Wards Estates. Applications with testimonials will be received up to the 30th instant.

BESHUN CHAND,
Manager.

Manager's Office, Srinagar Wards Estate,
PURNEAH,
The 14th April, 1883.

WANTED

Two Native Joint Station Masters on Rupees 30 a month. None need apply who has no knowledge in Telegraphy (by Ear Morse.)

Application with copies of certificates to be sent to undersigned up to the 30th April 1883.

Traffic Superintendent.
Samastipur Junction, Tirhoot State Railway,
The 17th April 1883.

Wanted a loan of Rs. 1,25,000 at 9 per cent. interest by the twelve annas shares of the Barkope Estate in the District of Sonthal Pergunnahs. A zemindary yielding a net income of Rs. 37,000 will be mortgaged as Collatoral security for the debts. Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

HARY PROSAD SINGHA,
Zamindar.
Megh-baru Mesora Dewan.
Barkope, Via Godda, 16th April 1883.

The Voice of India.

A monthly Magazine containing Opinions of the Native Press of India on important subjects.

FIRST IMPRESSION 2,000 COPIES.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

In India, per Annum Rs. 10
In England do. £1 or Rs. 12-8
paid in India ... ...
} *In advance, including postage.*

Per Page, for each insertion 12
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} *In advance Rates of Advertisement in India.*

CONTRACT RATES ON APPLICATION.

Apply to Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq, *Voice of India* Office, 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders are invited, and will be received by undersigned up to 3 P.M. of the 14th May, 1883, for a supply of indigenous stone for the year 1884.

2. The stone to be from the Rajmahal Hills broken so as to pass freely in every direction through a ring of 2 inches in diameter boated down, and to be stacked in the Municipal Depots at Bag Bazar or Nimtollah.

3. The rate to be entered is per hundred cubic feet by measurement. The quality of the stone must be not inferior to that now being supplied, a sample of which may be seen at the Municipal Depots. A Tender for supplying stone of this quality from any other locality than Rajmahal may be considered. It may be made for 50,000 cubic feet, or any multiple of this quantity.

4. Each tender must be accompanied with sample in sealed bag, and with earnest money of Rs. 500 (five hundred only) for every 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic feet of the stone tendered. In case of the non-acceptance of the tender earnest money will be returned.

5. The party whose tender is accepted will be required to sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense within one week of the acceptance of tender. In case of failure, the earnest money is to be forfeited without further notice.

6. No further security will be required beyond the earnest money which will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. The Commissioner do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. Any further information may be had on application.

RAJ CHUNDER GHOSE,
Supdt. of Stores.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the close of the Quarterly Meeting of the Commissioners, which will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 25th April, at 3 P.M., an Adjourned Special General Meeting will be held to consider the following business postponed from the Meeting held on the 9th April, 1883.

Letter from Government of Bengal regarding contribution to Lock Hospital.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secy. to the Corporation.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Baboo Nabin Chandra Sen wants to place all his poetical works in the hands of a respectable printer and publisher on suitable terms. Applications should be addressed to him as Sub-Divisional officer, Behar, via Buktearpore, E. I. Railway.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

The 17th April 1883.

Notification.—No. 151.—Notice is hereby given that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes, under section 99 of Act III (B. C.) of 1876, to make the following rules for the guidance of the canal officer appointed for the management of the Sarun Irrigation Scheme. 13. Licenses will be granted on the following terms :—

(*a*)—To persons irrigating an area of less than half their cultivation, one rupee per maund.

(*b*)—To persons irrigating an area of less than half their cultivation, two rupees per maund.

14. The privileges of guarantors are as follows :—

(1)—A prior claim to a supply of water for irrigation and manufacture during the continuance of their guarantee.

(2)—Each guarantor to have a sub-district, within which he shall act as the agent of Government in managing the affairs of the canal, receiving a commission on his collections of 20 per cent.

(3)—The right to use water for manufacturing purposes, free of charge.

(4)—The right to use water for irrigating lands round his factory to the extent specified in his agreement. If the guarantor does not require water for his own use to that extent, he may sub-let in order to make up the guaranteed sum.

19. The preceding rule does not apply to water sub-let by guarantors under the terms of their agreement ; but guarantors shall be bound to submit such returns as may be required by the canal officer regarding water so sublet.

20. On the 1st of April of each year, or as soon after as practicable, the canal officer will prepare a statement showing :—

(*a*)—The sum guaranteed.

(*b*)—The amount paid into treasury on account of guarantee.

(*c*)—Amount collected by guarantor on behalf of Government, and paid into the treasury.

(*d*)—The amount to which the guarantor is entitled as collection expenses, being 20 per cent. on the sum collected over and above the sum guaranteed.

These proposed rules will cancel rules Nos. 14, 15, and 20, published in Part I. of the *Calcutta Gazette* for the 9th March 1881, and now in force.

J M. HEYWOOD, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Men whom India has known with supplement 1874-78, Madras Rs. 7. Spiritualism Prize Essays 1870, ans. 6 Mayne on Hindu law and Usage last edn. Rs. 18, postage 8 ans. Macpherson on Contract Rs. 5. Transfer of Property Act with notes by P. C. Sen, ans. 8. Second hand books—Deane Principles of Conveyancing Rs. 8 Brown's Selections of Legal Maxims (last edn. 5th) Rs. 12, One set Penny Cyc-hpædia 27 vols. in 14 and Supplement 2 vols. (the last page of the 27th vol. wanting) 16 vols. Rs. 22. William's Sanskrit Grammar Rs. 4, and Hindustani Grammar Romanized Rs. 2. Forbe's Bagh O Bahar Rs. 4, another copy Rs. 3. Forbes Hindustani Grammar Rs. 3.

KEDAR NATH BANERJEE,
240-4, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.

সোখিলাল এণ্ড কোং জ্বর নাশক সুধা।

ইহা প্লীহা যকৃৎ কম্প ঐকাহিক দ্বাহিক ত্রাহিক চাতুর্থিক ইত্যাদি সর্ব্ব প্রকার জ্বরের অব্যর্থ মহৌষধ।

কলিকাতা বড় বাজার দয়েহাটা ৭ নং বাটীতে প্রাপ্য। মূল্য শোল ঔন্স বড় শিশি ১।০, আট ঔন্স ছোট শিশি ৸০ আনা।

আমরা এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিবার জন্য স্থানে স্থানে এজেণ্ট নিযুক্ত করিব, যাঁহারা এজেণ্ট হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাঁহারা উপরোক্ত ঠিকানায় আমাদের নিকট আসিলে বা পত্র লিখিলে সমস্ত বিবরণ জানিতে পারিবেন।

WANTED.

A private tutor to teach in all the subjects including Sanscrit, two boys of the undersigned, one reading in the Entrance and the other in the preparatory class. Pay Rs. 30 per month, board and lodging free. A graduate will be preferred. Candidates, respectable persons of good moral character required.

SOSHEE BHOOSUN MOOKERJEE,
Bhagulpoor, 3rd Ayril 1883.

Wanted a Draughtsman salary Rs. 60 per month, apply to Executive Engineer 2nd Division, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway, Mymensing.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

COOL, SPARKLING, Yoedone EXHILIRATING, REFRESHING.

"A delicious non-alcoholic aerated beverage."—R. A. DOUGLAS LITHGOW.

Yoedone resembles Champagne in all but the incoxicating properties of the latter."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

"It has a wondertully invigorating effect."—HORSLEY MAPLESON, M.R.C.S.

Yoedone **Is adapted for all climatas, classes nde creeds.**

PRICE Rs. 8-0 per Case of 6 Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BENGAL N. W. P. AND ASSAM.
PLANTERS' STORES & AGENCY Co. Ld.
30, *STRAND, CALCUTTA.*

HIGH COURT.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
Estate Kristomohun Mitter.
Umbica Churn Mitter
vs.
Khetternauth Mitter and others.
NOTICE.

The sale by public auction of the lease of the properties appertaining to the above estate advertised for this day Friday the 6th day of April 1883 has been postponed until Friday the 27th April instant at 1 P.M.

WATKINS & WATKINS,
Attorneys for the Receiver.

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল।

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই রকম বারখণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইলে গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, টীকা আছে, সুন্দর সুন্দর ছবি আছে, কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় শেষ হইবে।

শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ব্ব মহাকাব্য, উজ্জ্বলতম রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কীটদষ্ট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত সূর্য্যের ন্যায় অগৌরবে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গৌড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল সূত্র. ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, করুণ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বুঝিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাল্মীকি, মিল্‌টন, হোমর, বার্জ্জিলের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে ঘনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। আমরা কখন ভাবি নাই, জনসাধারণ এরূপ আগ্রহসহকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালা দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার গ্রাহক হওয়া সামান্য কথা নহে, এত অধিক গ্রাহক হইয়াছেন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪৲ চারি টাকা করিতে হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদয় গ্রন্থের মূল্য ২৷৷০ আড়াই টাকা স্থির হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য ভিন্ন কাহাকেও ঘনরাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা দেখিতে চাহিলে এক খণ্ডের মূল্য ।০ চারি আনা পাঠাইলেই হইবে, গ্রাহকগণ আমার নামে মণি-অর্ডর দ্বারা টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

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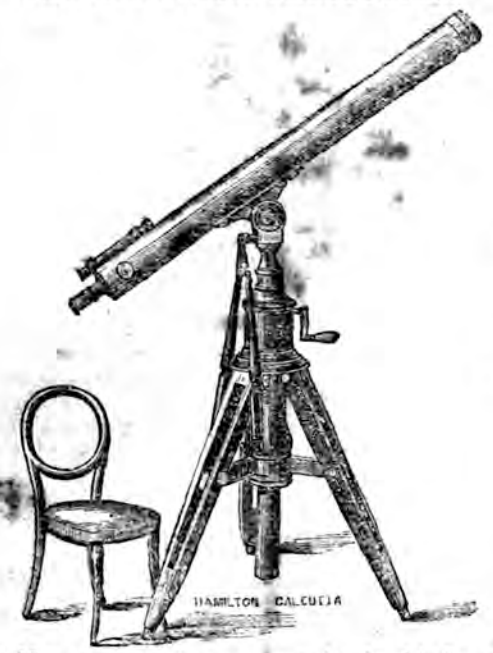

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.
Vice-Presidents:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1
Annuity Fund £371,273 19 2

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honorable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

MR. U. K. DUTT.

SPECIALIST IN MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN;

FELLOW, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, LONDON

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh

Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow

Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin

MEMBER, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN;

Late Resident Clinical-Clerk and Superintending Officer in charge of Extern Maternity, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; &c., &c., &c. ADDRESS, 20 BEADON STREET CALCUTTA.

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